

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia REPORT

TOPIC 1 Czech Troops Near Brumov

2 Short-Term Training of Older Classes

3 Czech Border Guard Troops in Křižovatky Hamry and Vojprty

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 19 September 1955

REFERENCES

PAGES ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE)

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED  
Information

1. In November 1954, an estimated 400 to 500 Czech soldiers were sworn in on Ring Platz in Brumov (Brumau, P 51/H 05). They wore khaki uniforms and steel helmets and carried rifles with fixed bayonets. In about mid April 1955, two detachments totaling 250 to 300 unarmed soldiers wearing khaki uniforms were observed marching to the athletic field in Brumov. All these men were young soldiers who were apparently serving their term of active duty. The billets of the troops were unknown. No barracks installation was located in the area of the town of Brumov proper, but a former German labor service camp of 5 or 6 wooden barracks which, prior to September 1953, was used as a recreation home for juveniles was known to exist 4 kilometers north-northeast of the railroad station and on the northeastern perimeter of the village of Bezesov (Strassenau, P 51/H 05). This camp was allegedly occupied by troops recently. Soldiers were also constantly observed coming from the direction of Bezesov. 25X1
2. For eight days in December 1953, a registration committee of the recruiting district headquarters (OVV) Au Marhof (C 51/G 91) mustered 23 to 30-year-old Czechs and Germans in Brumov. These men included veterans and untrained individuals who came from the whole Brumov district. On the date of source's registration, about 20 men were found unfit out of about 250 examinees who included 30 to 35 Germans. Those examinees who lived in Brumov were initially not inducted, but were, starting in September 1954, required frequently to attend 2 hour training courses. For this kind of training, old uniforms and long Czech rifles were used in the leatherette factory in Brumov. Two NGOs directed this training which included simple drill practices and training with rifles. The exercises were observed for the last time in February 1955. A member of the 1954 class who had a German father and a Slovak mother was mustered in the spring of 1954, and after another registration was inducted in October 1954. 25X1
3. In August 1954, a barrack camp which quartered Czech border guard troops who wore green service color was observed in the wooded area about 1 kilometer west of Křižovatky Hamry (Christophammer, N 51/K 82) and just north of the Vojprty (Weipert, N 51/K 72) highway. A barbed-wire obstacle of several lines allegedly extended along the Czech-Saxonian border between Křižovatky Hamry and Vojprty. 25X1

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1. In August 1954, other billets of the Czech border guard troops were observed in a large former civilian house at the eastern exit of Vejprty and south of the Kozystofovy Hamy Highroad. Officers who rode in motor vehicles frequently went from this building to the billets of the border guard troops in Kozystofovy Hamy. The border guard soldiers who were observed in the two towns served their term of active duty.

2. [redacted] comment. Broumov (Bregman) is mentioned for the first time as a military station.

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3. [redacted] comment. The induction of the 1954 class in the Fall of 1954 agrees with previous information.

4. [redacted] comment. The border guard troops who are reported from Kozystofovy Hamy (Christophammer) and Vejprty (Weipert) presumably belong to the border guard brigade in Kozlov Vary (Karlswald).

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